

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the petition of P. Bedinger, praying a repeal of the "act to amend the law which provides for condemning lands for public purposes," which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. THORNTON, permission was given to ask leave to withdraw from H. R., a bill to change the time of holding the spring term of the Jessamine circuit court.

Mr. HARDIN from committee on Judiciary, reported a bill, as a substitute for the bill for the benefit of Isaac Ayres of Todd county.

Also—a bill to extend the terms of the Fayette circuit court, with an amendment; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of John S. Page and others; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of William, and Ann E. Long; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Charles Hays—change of venue from Jefferson to Spencer, amended on motion of Mr. Heady, by inserting *Oldham*, instead of *Spencer*; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Richard Darneal, change of venue; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Grant and Muhlenburg counties; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Cha's. H. Smith; change of venue; passed.

Mr. PATTERSON from same committee, reported a bill, to amend the charter of the Paducah Marine Railways; passed.

Mr. WALKER from committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill from H. R. to change the name of Joab to Joseph Hoffman; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Artemesia, and James Jones, change of names; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Joseph, and Pleasant McClung, change of names; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Silidon Sydney Smith, change of name; passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH from committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill from H. R. for the benefit of James Cunningham of Trigg county, permitting him to build a dam across Little river, with an amendment making him responsible for any damage that may accrue to boats descending said river; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R., declaring Whippoorwill a navigable stream, with an amendment, providing that the act shall not be construed, so as to apply to, or interfere with any mill dam, or bridges, that may now be, or may hereafter be built across said stream; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R., declaring the Louisa fork of Big Sandy river a navigable stream; passed.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. PEYTON from select committee, reported a bill providing for a special term of the Franklin circuit court to commence on the 18th day of January, to hear and determine the suit of Benjamin Hardin against the 2d Auditor, now pending in said court, and for a special term of the court of Appeals to commence the 25th day of January, to hear and determine any appeal that may be made in said case from the decision of the circuit court.

Mr. HELM had hoped that this subject would have passed off without the necessity of any remarks from him. His delicate position, in consequence of the relation he sustained towards one of the parties, would, under ordinary circumstances, induce him to remain silent. The peculiar facts of this case, however, forbade it. What are these facts? The Governor of Kentucky had created a vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, or had declared a vacancy to exist in that office, and appointed an individual to fill it. The Secretary of State had come here to appeal to the Judiciary, to sustain his rights; he had made that appeal—the case had been heard by the court, and the Judge, for reasons best known to himself, had postponed a decision. The Governor, voluntarily, has come into the Senate and spread a series of charges against the conduct, and character of the Secretary upon the public records. The Secretary has met and confronted these charges, and now, when the whole proof has been heard by the committee, it is asked to transfer the case to the Judiciary again. In this controversy the truth or falsity of certain charges against the Secretary is involved, and yet we have an intimation of an opinion from the Judge, to whom the bill on the table refers this case, that it is not proper for him to go into an investigation of that matter. (Mr. Helm here read an extract from the brief of Mr. Hardin's counsel in the trial in the Franklin circuit court.) In what condition, then, does this place the Secretary of State? The Governor says that a vacancy exists, and this is to be deemed conclusive, and no proof is to be heard. Mr. H. appealed to the Senate, whether a citizen charged with high public trusts could be branded with dereliction of duty, and there existed no tribunal with power to hear his defence. Will the Judge of the Franklin circuit court, now open the case for proof? Does the bill provide for it? And if he should be willing to do it, the witnesses, some of them residing at a considerable distance, have gone, and their presence again, could only be procured with great difficulty, if at all. All the facts are in possession of the committee; and shall the case in its present stage, and under all these circumstances, be sent back to the Judiciary? This was not an entirely new case. The Governor of Kentucky, had before this, assumed the exercise of powers which did not belong to him, some 15 or 20 cases could be found recorded in the public archives—all remembered the case of Bruce and Fox. Mr. H. referred to the Illinois case, one very similar to the present, in which the Senate had given an opinion, and the courts afterwards quoted, and relied on that opinion. In this case the Governor had declared, that a vacancy existed in the office of Secretary of State, and had communicated to the Senate the facts, upon which he predicated that declaration. Would the Senators now throw off the responsibility of an inquiry into the truth of those facts? Besides, does any Senator know, whether, Judge Brown is prepared to give a decision in this case. Has he been so communicative as to disclose to Senators or others, that he is willing and ready to do now, what his convenience or inclination would not permit him to do at the last regular term of the court? If he is not disposed to do it now, can you compel him to give a decision? Can you compel the Judges of the court of appeals to come here and sit in this case? One of them passed through this place a few days since on his way to the South, and another resides at a distance, and yet the bill provides for the sitting of the court on the 25th inst.—The Governor has brought the case before the Senate; it has been met by the Secretary before the Senate, and shall he now be thrown back to the court, to await its dilatory proceedings. An early settlement of the question is important. The constitution makes it the duty of the Secretary to attest all official acts of the Governor, and no legislation can be full and complete, without this attestation. Mr.

H. appealed to Senators to come up and decide the question. It was ready for their decision, and the best way to quiet any dissension and restore perfect harmony, was to decide the question at once. If it should be against the Secretary, he would be the man he ever had been, and go home satisfied that Senators, acting under a high sense of duty, had conscientiously discharged their obligations to the constitution and the country. But to be tossed to and fro in the manner attempted, was trifling with his feelings and his rights. Whence did the Parthian dart hurl at him emanate? The bow was strung by the Executive power, and the fatal arrow aimed by one, who should have been the last to have lifted his hand to send home the deadly missile. Well might the Secretary exclaim, *ad in Brute*. A great battle was to be fought, and Ajax was summoned to the field. Like true knights, he and his friends had buckled on their armor, and entered the lists. And now what do we see? He who strove in the front of the battle, and acted so conspicuous and important a part in achieving the victory, is brought here loaded with charges of misconduct, while the little ones who were never seen or heard of in the fight, are now the favorites of the powers that be—they now come in, ravenous and hungry to feed upon the carcass of the dead lion.

Mr. PEYTON had heard with astonishment, the speech of the Senator from Hardin. That Senator had not, as he usually does, met the question fairly and boldly. If he had read the provisions of the bill, it would have prevented the necessity of his speech. The bill did not provide for a change of the question from the Senate to the Judiciary, and it was unfair, by a course of argument to fix such an impression on the minds of Senators. He agreed with the Senator from Hardin as to the necessity of a speedy settlement of this question; but they differed very materially as to the manner of that settlement. The Senate could not settle it. They may declare that the Governor has usurped a power which the Constitution does not clothe him with, but it will be a mere idle, empty expression of opinion, which can have no obligatory force. The result of it may be an impeachment of the Governor, and then in what an attitude would the Senate be placed, having prejudged the case without the forms prescribed by the Constitution? No action of the Senate could restore Mr. Hardin to the office of Secretary of State. Nothing that the Senate might or could do, would conclude the rights of either the Governor or Secretary. The bill provides for a reference of the question to the only tribunal which can constitutionally settle it, and give a final decision which shall bind the parties. It does not, however, preclude the investigation pending in the Senate. Mr. P. would not go into a discussion of the merits of the case, involving the constitutional power of the Governor. He desired a speedy settlement of this whole question, and thought that it could only be obtained in the mode pointed out in the bill under consideration. The Senate might decide the question, but had no power to enforce its decision. It could only express an opinion, and the Governor might conform to it or not, at his discretion. He would throw no obstacle in the way of the progress of the investigation going on before the committee. Let it proceed, but let not Senators dodge the question presented in the bill before the Senate, and attempt to excite and array prejudices, by reference to that investigation.

Mr. BUTLER—The bill under consideration presented a novel and extraordinary proposition. There were, perhaps, 150 or 200 causes on the docket of the Franklin Circuit Court, and among them a rule against the 2d Auditor, on the application of Benj. Hardin, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue against him, directing him to issue a warrant for the payment of the said Hardin's salary as Secretary of State—a private question between Mr. Hardin and the 2d Auditor, touching the emoluments of an office. The court, at its last term, for reasons best known to itself, had failed to render an opinion in this case. And now, from amid all the causes involving private rights pending in that court, without petition from either party, and against the consent of at least one of the parties, the Senate proposes to select from the calendar, one of these causes, and call a special term of the court to decide it, and a special term of the Court of Appeals to hear and determine any appeal that may be taken. This is indeed a novel and unprecedented proceeding. If he had a private suit pending in that court, and the Senator proposed to force him into a trial of it without his consent, he should deem it a lawless interference with his rights as a citizen. The Legislature had no right to pass any such bill. The manner too, in which it was to be achieved, was as extraordinary as the proposition itself. In six days the trial was to commence. How were the parties to be notified? It would take three days to pass the bill in the Senate—three more at least in the House of Representatives, for a larger body could not be expected to move more rapidly than a smaller one—it must then go to the Governor for his signature—and thus the whole period is consumed; the court must be convened *in-ante*, and the parties must be present at the moment or forfeit their rights. Was ever such a thing heard of? But the Legislature cannot compel the court, by a mandate, to give a decision in the case.

Mr. PEYTON here interrupted Mr. Butler, to make an explanation. He did not say the Legislature could by a *mandate*, direct the court to convene and give a decision in the case. The bill before them, when it should have passed through its several stages, would be a *law*, and not a mandate.

Mr. BUTLER understood the force of the language he used. He was addressing the Senate and not a court of law, and was not bound to a technical sense of the terms he might employ. He used the term *mandate* in its vulgar signification and as such, it was applicable to the bill under consideration. It ordered the Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court and the Judges of the Court of Appeals to hold special terms of their respective courts at times designated in the bill for the trial and decision of this particular case. It was not merely *permissive*—that would leave it to their discretion—it was *mandatory*.

He repeated, the Senate could not, by its mandate, compel the Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court to decide the case. But suppose he is willing to do so. The bill then directs the Court of Appeals to convene within one week from the commencement of the session of the Circuit Court. One of the judges of that court has left the State, and you compel the parties to submit the case to the remaining two; one of whom may have made up an opinion against one of the parties, and the other may be in doubt upon the question. One of the two judges, however, now in the State, resides at a distance of 150 or 200 miles from the capital, and it would be impossible to write for, and get him here within a reasonable time. But the object of the mover of the bill is a speedy settlement of the question. If the Circuit Judge decides against the Auditor, he may submit; but the claimant has shown no disposition to submit to what he considers an aggression upon his rights. If it be then decided against him, this Senate cannot compel him to appeal before the time now allowed him by law expires. Any such legislation would be partial and corrupt, and it would be a sacrifice of his rights, which the Legislature has no power to make. The proposed law would, therefore, have the same character ascribed by the Senator from Breckinridge, to the action of the Senate—it would be a barren and fruitless act. He was happy to hear the declaration of that Senator, that this proposition was not intended

to arrest the pending investigation in the Senate. The questions had been properly presented there, and the Senate had no right to shuffle them off. The decision of the Senate would be no farce, no empty pageant, as had been represented—it would be productive of good fruits. The Senate cannot restore Mr. Hardin, but it can advise and consent to the nomination sent in by the Governor, or it can refuse so to advise and consent. Upon this question, the Senate is bound to act, and its decision will be final. The Governor cannot appoint public officers, he can only recommend suitable persons to the Senate, and its concurrence is necessary to the appointment; On the other hand, the Senate cannot pass laws—they can only suggest them, and the Governor's consent is necessary to their consummation. He has the same power over the acts of the Legislature that the Senate has over his nominations. The decision of the Senate then will not be an idle ceremony. He would not go into a discussion of the constitutional question. He would accord to the venerable incumbent of the Executive office the most perfect integrity and unimpeachable patriotism; and was sorry that any allusion had been made to a probable impeachment. No such thought, he was sure, had entered into the breast of any Senator. He might differ with him upon a great constitutional question, but he would not impugn his motives. He would require far stronger testimony to make him believe that the Governor was actuated by improper or corrupt motives, than to change his opinion upon a constitutional question of power claimed by the Executive. Of the integrity and patriotism and public spirit of the venerable Chief Magistrate, he had a definite opinion, founded upon an acquaintance of long standing; and from his experience and capacity as a jurist, he would differ with him upon any constitutional question with a wholesome distrust of his own ability. But whatever opinions he might form, would be made up after calm reflection and mature deliberation, and he would then pronounce them boldly and fearlessly, there and elsewhere.

Mr. BOYD had at first doubted, but further reflection had convinced him of the expediency and propriety of passing the bill under consideration. Who are the parties? The interest of the immediate parties to this controversy was comparatively small. They hold public offices, for the benefit not of themselves, but the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth, represented here by the Senate, has a right to interfere, and see that their rights are fairly disposed of. The proof is now closed in the courts, and the case ready for decision; and the parties could not be prejudiced by a reference of the case, as proposed. There are three great departments of the government—executive, legislative, and judicial. It is the business of the Judiciary to apply the remedies which the Legislature has provided for the redress of grievances complained of. The Senate has no right to apply them. Mr. Hardin was an accomplished jurist, and he had sought the proper tribunal. Let that tribunal decide the question. If it decides in his favor, nothing less than a successful impeachment can deprive him of the rights or emoluments of the office, even though the Senate should confirm the nomination of Mr. Kinkead, as Secretary of State. The decisions of the courts are above and beyond the control of the Legislature. That question had been fought and decided in this State years gone by, in the memorable old and new court struggle. He stood perfectly indifferent as between the parties here, and he should discharge his duty as a Senator, without fear, favor or affection.

Mr. PARKER C. HARDIN asked the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes. He stood in a peculiar relation to one of the parties concerned, and it might be thought by some that he had too much feeling in the matter to discharge his duty as a Senator. He could not, however, occupying the position he did, suffer the occasion to pass, without some remarks. He concurred with the Senator from Jefferson, that this was a most extraordinary and novel proceeding. What was it? Attempting to force a citizen, by an act of the Legislature, into a hurried trial of a private suit in a court of law. It cannot be done. It is emphatically a case between Benj. Hardin and Thos. S. Page. The Senator from Fleming cannot believe that Mr. H. would be bound by this law to proceed with his suit, and that he could not dismiss it if he chose to do so. Have Senators any intimation from the Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court, that he is ready now to decide this question? The character of that gentleman forbids the idea that he has given any such intimation to Senator or private citizen. The Senate cannot force him to decide it. Will the Court of Appeals obey this mandate? The bill will amount to nothing at last. In order that full and perfect justice may be done, this question, whenever and wherever it may be decided, should present all the facts of the case. The Circuit Judge has intimated, that he will not inquire into the truth of the charges brought against the Secretary of State. The Senate certainly has this right, and should not be deterred from exercising it. The Executive forced Mr. Hardin here. The Governor's message, containing charges against the character of Mr. Hardin, has gone abroad on the wings of the wind, and yet the Secretary is not to be heard in his defence. Mr. H. would not avail himself of this privilege to the meanest and poorest individual on earth. If those charges are true, he deserves to be censured—if they are false, the people have a right to know it, and he has a right to claim a hearing from the Senate to remove the impressions made in the community. He would not say that the Senator from Breckinridge wished to deter Senators from proceeding with the investigation, as he had disclaimed it; but such was the evident tendency of his remarks. He had said the Senate in acting now would prejudice the case, in the event of a subsequent impeachment of the Governor. There is not, so far as he knew or believed, any disposition or intention to present articles of impeachment against the Governor. The Senate's decision then, will have no such effect. Whatever it may be, the Secretary will submit. He only desires an opportunity for defence, and a fair and impartial hearing. This he has the right to demand, and with the result, be it as it may, he will be satisfied. The Senator from Breckinridge says the courts alone can give a final decision in the case. This amounts to a declaration made in this chamber a few evenings since, that let the Senate decide as it may, the Governor will not abide by it unless it suits him.

Mr. PEYTON rose to make an explanation. He had not said that the Governor would not submit—he had not seen or conversed with the Governor on the subject, and had no intimations of his intentions. Mr. HARDIN had not represented that the Senator from Breckinridge had said that the Governor would not submit to the decision of the Senate, but had said, and would repeat, that his argument led to it; and taken in connection with a declaration in this chamber, a few evenings since, was conclusive with him as to the intention of the Governor. But whatever that intention may be, the apprehension of it should have no effect here, and now. The sum of the whole matter is, that the Senate cannot force Mr. Hardin or Mr. Page into trial—it cannot force the Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court, or the Judges of the Court of Appeals to decide the case. The bill, therefore is useless. Let the Senate decide the question, and to its decision the Secretary and his friends will cheerfully submit.

Mr. HELM did not wish Mr. Hardin to be placed in an attitude of seeming to hold on to an office.—When the bill was introduced, he apprehended that

its object and the design of the mover was to suspend the investigation in the Senate. They wanted the opinion of the Senate. If it should be against Mr. Hardin, he would submit. Mr. Hardin did not wish to stickle for a contemptible office. If he could be punished in any other way than by dishonor, for accepting it, he ought to be. Lay this bill on the table, and if afterwards difficulties should occur in the final settlement of the question, he would be willing for a submission of the case to the General Court. Mr. Hardin did not desire to disturb the harmony of legislation, but he did want, and it is all he asks, to be heard in his defence.

Mr. HELM moved to lay the bill on the table, and upon this motion the yeas and nays being called, were as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Butler, Draffin, Hardin, Harris, Hawkins, Heady, Helm, James, Marshall, Patterson, Rice, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, South, Swope and Thurman—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Henderson, Holloway, Key, McNary, Peyton, Taylor, Thornton, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—15.

On motion of Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, Mr. McNary was added to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate communications from the Governor, making nominations as follows:

Sundry officers in the militia; approved.

E. C. Phister, as Mayor of Maysville; approved.

Geo. E. Chadwick, Sheriff of Lawrence county; approved.

A resolution was passed informing the H. R. that the Senate would be ready on to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to receive the articles of impeachment in the case of John A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

In the report of the evening session of yesterday, the following was omitted:

The select committee, to whom was referred the prosecution of the impeachment of John A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county, presented to the House a list of the charges preferred against him; and were instructed by a resolution of the House, to lay them before the Senate for trial, and to conduct the prosecution before that body.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Owens, Haggard, McCallister, Young, Hay, Graves, Bowmar, Dickerson, Crockett, Covington, Poor, Board, Soery, Moore, White and Steele, which were appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry bills, amendments, and resolutions.

The Chairman of the Committee on Enrollments reported the enrollment of sundry bills, which thereupon received the signature of the Speaker.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. McHENRY in the chair, on the bill for the removal of the County Seat of Mason county.

Mr. BEATTY continued in opposition to the proposed removal. After reviewing his argument made on yesterday, he alluded to the pledges of the candidates for the Legislature during the last canvass. They did not concede that a bare majority in the county should be permitted to change the County Seat. The friends of Washington always contended that it was a matter for the Legislature to decide what majority was competent to remove a County Seat. He then came to what he considered one of the most important questions involved in this controversy. It was, what was the number of legal voters in the county at the time the vote was taken? Two numbers are insisted on by the parties: 3,044 and 2,811. He contended that the former number was the true one. The items which make up this number were named. The Sheriff had not performed his whole duty in returning the number of voters in the county. He had performed all that was for the benefit of Maysville, and neglected that which was in favor of Washington. It was evident, therefore, that 3,044 was the true number of voters in the county. This being the number, Maysville has received but a majority of one.

The next question was, whether the Commissioner's books should be *prima facie* evidence to the Sheriff in making his report. If it was, then Maysville had received a majority of but one. He contended that this was the case, and established it by an examination of the act authorizing the vote to be taken. It was a serious question, whether the vote as it was taken, was fair and legal. Several cases were cited where illegal votes were given. These were not proven before the committee. No time was allowed to make such proof, or to give the notice necessary to those concerned. The select committee decided that it had no power to determine the legality of the votes given.

Mr. B. urged that there was not a majority of the substantial, tax paying population of the county voting in favor of Maysville. If it is contended on the other side, that there were illegal votes cast in favor of Washington, it only proves that the door should not be shut down upon all investigation, but that it should be invited and encouraged.

He invited the attention of the Committee to some statistics of the county, and of the votes cast upon this question. Leaving out the precinct of Maysville and the vote of Washington, and the vote of the remainder of the county stands, for Maysville, 642, and for Washington, 1184. Throw out all the votes of the city of Maysville, and the town of Washington, and there remains a majority in favor of Washington of 260 or 270. The injury which would result to Washington, proportionate to the advantage gained to Maysville by the change proposed, was urged upon the committee, and the absolute right of majorities to rule in all cases questioned. The consequences were detailed, which would result from the change. A new county would be demanded by those living in the remote parts of the county. Other towns upon the river, this precedent being established, would demand a like change in their respective counties, and applications for the removal of county seats, and the division of counties would become extremely numerous. Mr. B. concluded by giving a summary of his arguments, and returning thanks for the courtesy of the House.

Mr. WALLER followed in favor of the change to Maysville. It would be supposed from what had been said, that Maysville relied alone upon the decision of numbers. Although they had that in their favor, yet he was not afraid to meet the question upon what the gentleman was pleased to call its merits. The gentleman had said that he stood here, the representative of twelve hundred of the people of Mason, and of the widows of Washington. It was a delicate question. It was one which appealed to the sympathies of the House. No one was more affected by such appeals than himself; but he believed in the present instance sympathy would yield to facts. The widows who owned real estate in Washington, owned only residences. They had purchased them at greatly reduced prices—they did not depend at all upon boarding for a living, and could not at all be affected by a change in the location of the county seat.

Maysville was a growing, flourishing place—it was the depot for the produce of the country, and its commercial mart—it had three of the best constructed turnpikes in the State centering in it—and was

the only proper place in the county for a county seat. The interests of the city were not separate from those of the county; but they were one and indivisible.

It was the interest of litigants, witnesses and jurors to settle their litigation in the same place where they transact their business. It was the case now that they visited Maysville to transact their business while they were at court at Washington. He had hoped that no foreign matters would be involved in this controversy. But he was disappointed. The alarm which his opponents had attempted to excite on the danger of a division of counties, was a ridiculous idea. It had no existence in fact in any part of the county.

The first public movement made in Mason county concerning a change in the county seat, was made in Washington. They proposed to submit the matter to the vote of the people.

The preamble to the act of last winter, proves that the matter was to be decided by a majority of votes and petitioners in the county.

A certificate signed by several members of the last Legislature, proves that this was their understanding of the act. That result has been achieved, and a clear majority given for Maysville. It was declared by his opponent in the canvass of the county, that a majority—even of one—should decide the question.

Mr. W. next spoke of the number of voters claimed by the friends of Washington as being in the county. The estimate was too large. It was larger than the number stated some time ago in the memorial of the gentlemen themselves. But he was willing to take the sheriff's report as it was, or as it ought to have been—not at all—in either case Maysville would have a majority. (Here an alarm of fire being raised in the hall,) Mr. WALLER gave way to a motion of adjournment. The committee having obtained leave to sit again, the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1847.

FIRE.—The building set apart for the use of the servants at the Weisiger House, took fire on yesterday, about 2 o'clock, and was partially destroyed.

It is rumored in Washington, that the Frigate *Congress*, has been lost in the Pacific Ocean and all on board of her. The rumor is not generally credited.

The refusal by the House of Representatives to tax tea and coffee by a vote of more than two-thirds, is a virtual declaration that they have no confidence in Mr. Secretary Walker, or his measures, and in truth, have very little in the President.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst.

By the arrival, at a late hour last night, of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, we have three days' later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult., and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force, upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Generals Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Gen. Butler, who was in command of Monterey had already marched, with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo, with his command; this was on the 20th. Gen. Marshall set out next morning taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capts. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect the point. The troops from Camargo were on forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advices were received, of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo, at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road to Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that Gen. Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs's, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo, in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informant thinks that Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros, and other points, from the *rancheros* under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to danger. At Matamoros, Col. Clarke had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought that Canales had 2000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that point when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

A letter from a gentleman at Tampico dated Dec. 23, 1846, addressed to a friend in New Orleans says:

That the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept of no foreign intervention whatever, to bring about a peace.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

The Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, D. D. will preach at the Baptist Church this evening at candle light.

DIED.

In this town, on the 8th inst., very suddenly, Mr. THOMAS COOK, in the 32d year of his age. The deceased resided in Fayette county. He was on his return home from the city of Louisville, where he had been for a few days to visit some of his relatives. He was only sick a few hours—his disease was supposed to be dropsy of the heart. He left a large family to mourn his loss.

In Lexington, on Sunday morning last, Mr. JOHN T. CAMPBELL, formerly a resident of this place—he was sick about 24 hours. He has left a kind and affectionate wife, with five small children, to mourn his loss.

The Louisville papers will please copy the above deaths.

In consequence of the indisposition of a little daughter, I am compelled to return home, without finishing my report. I will thank all persons holding reports of Common Schools, to leave them at the 2d Auditor's Office. R. T. DILLARD, Jan. 6, 1847. Sup. Pub. Instruction.

General Advertisements.

J. S. MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
461, Main Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OUR purchases are all made for Cash, from Importers in the Eastern Cities, and are offering them very low for Cash, or on months time to prompt dealers.
Louisville, January 13, 1847.

Kentucky State Register for 1847.
CONTAINING the names and residences of all the Judges and Clerks of County and Circuit Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Tax, Attorneys at Law, Physicians, and Principal Merchants. Also, a National Register, and a General Information, which will be useful to men of business particularly, and to every citizen of the State of Kentucky, by T. A. P. SHAFER—Just received, and for sale by
W. M. TODD,
No. 1, Stewart's Row,
Jan. 13, 1847.

P. S.—"THE RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC for 1847," noticed by "W. S." in the last Commonwealth, will be received in a few days at
TODD'S.

Weisiger House Livery Stable.
JAMES W. FENWICK,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the large and convenient stables attached to the Weisiger House, Frankfort, Kentucky, and has thoroughly refitted them, and provided them with new, large and comfortable stalls.
He has Coaches and Hacks, good Horses, and careful Drivers; Buggies and Saddle Horses, to hire on moderate terms. Apply at the Bar of the Weisiger House, or at the usual prices.
Horses kept by the day, week, month or year—at the usual prices.
Mr. F. will take or carry Horses for the Saddle, and Break them to harness if desired.
Frankfort, January 12, 1847—144-by-6d

Newell's Block, No. 1,
ANN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the New Building adjoining the Market House, where he intends offering bargains to all who give him a call. Having added a general assortment of Family Groceries and Country Produce to his Store, he invites Families especially to give him a call.

Hardware and Cutlery.
A general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c.
GROCERIES.
New Orleans Sugar; crushed Sugar; superior Rio and Java Coffee; Mocha; Mackerel; Gunpowder and Black Tea; Sassafras; Refined and Crushed Pepper; Mace; Cloves; Cinnamon; Starch; Cranberries, &c. &c.

PRODUCE.
Steakman's FLOUR and MEAL, at Market prices; Potatoes; Turkeys; Butter; Eggs, &c. &c.
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
Glass, assorted sizes; Glue; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Litharge; Turpentine; Linseed Oil; Copal Varnish, &c.
OLD LIQUORS.
100 Bottles Brandy; 50 bottles Champagne Wine; 30 Bottles P. M. Wine; 30 bottles Claret Wine; 200 Bottles Best Whiskey in town.
Persons who have marketable Country Produce, can find a sale for same at
R. S. HOLTON'S,
January 12, 1847.

BARGAINS.
Warren & Aldridge's
Stock of Law, Medical, Historical, School and Miscellaneous BOOKS;
Full and Half Bound Blank Books;
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS;
Rogers' and Son's and Wadsworth's PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, and many other articles in the Bookstore line, selling off at first cost, and no mistake at.
TAYLOR & KILPATRICK'S AUCTION ROOMS,
Frankfort, January 12, 1847—144

Kentucky Reports.
A complete set of REPORTS OF DECISIONS of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, for sale.
Apply at this Office.
January 12, 1847

MUMBY & CO.,
No. 42, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND FANCY STORE.
WHERE every thing pertaining to Gentlemen's wear can be obtained.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.
Nothing can be so comfortable as the shirt we have. We sell low, and if the Goods do not please, the money will be returned.
CRAVATS AND SCARFS.
In this line, we are able to bear all competition; our goods are new and fashionable, and of the richest quality.
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
We have a full supply of the above, all kinds and qualities, from \$1 to \$5.

SUSPENDERS.
Silk, Patent Gait, Silk and Cotton, Buckskin, &c. &c. Hosiery, Gloves, &c. All kinds of Hosiery and Gloves, sizes, prices, &c.—FANCY ARTICLES for Presents.
We invite the Ladies, as well as the Gentlemen, to examine the different articles kept at this establishment. The above is not intended, by any means, to enumerate the variety of articles in the furnishing line, but upon examination, will be found attractive, extensive and cheap.
They respectfully request a call from those desiring to purchase.
January 12, 1847.

FLAX SEED! The subscriber will pay cash for Flax Seed delivered at his Warehouse.
L. LINDSEY,
Sept. 1, 1846—725-by.

Situation Wanted.
A GENTLEMAN and LADY who have had several years experience in teaching, wish to obtain a situation as Principals of a FEMALE SEMINARY in this State.
He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has taught in Connecticut, and also for a number of years in Michigan, Mississippi, and can give the highest testimonials from his former patrons. For further information, he is permitted to refer to Col. A. G. Hodges, of this City.
Members of the Legislature who know of a favorable location, will confer a favor by making it known to him.
January 1, 1847—144

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Ma. Chivers, in Frankfort, on Main street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LUTHER, Esq., Oct. 27, 1846—724-f

Woodford Female Institute.
THE undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage hitherto given to his labors. A few additional pupils would still be admitted. The course of instruction is ample, whether in the English or French Language, as may be seen in the printed "Circular," which is always forwarded upon application.
Price for Board and Tuition, \$150 for the Scholastic year, commencing January 4th, and ending in December. A few extra charges, however, from the middle of July to 1st Monday in September. Pupils received any time, and charged to the end of the year. January 4, 1847—w34-d

No Cure no Pay!!!
DR. JAMES C. GRIBBON—PARIS, KY.,
CONTINUES to treat "Pistula in Ano," on new and improved principles, without resort to Surgical Operation, the patient being at liberty to consult any reputable Physician as to the soundness of cure.
Residence at Esq. TALBUT'S HOTEL,
Paris, January 4, 1847—144

Jacob Keller,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
January 1, 1847

Louisville Advertisements.

A CARD.
ARIS THROCKMORTON
BEGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of his old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable who favor him with their patronage.
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—244-5m

Platt & Bucklin,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION BROTHERS AND SHOE
(Opposite A. Gandy & Co's Auction Rooms.)
South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. HAVE now in Store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, and are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times, at lowest market rates for cash.
Louisville, Dec. 29, 1846—72-2w-d

NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco;
Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville.
Louisville, January 7, 1847

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. HAVE at all times on hand, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, Window Glass, Glassware, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, and extra fine Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco.
All of which they are prepared to warrant of the best quality, and pledge themselves to sell them at as low rates as any other house in the West or South West, for Cash, Country Produce, or upon the usual time to prompt dealers. Dealers generally are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
N. B. Ginseng, Beechwood, Feathers, Rags, Lard, Flaxseed, White Beans, Dried Fruits, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts due us.
January 12, 1847.

Miles & Williams,
LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY,
No. 103,
East Side Fourth Street, first door above Market Street.
STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS furnished on the most reasonable terms, and old Chairs painted, repaired, &c.
January 1, 1847

Stewart & Owen,
Wholesale Dealers in Refined Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNER'S OIL;
AND
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

McLean & Bacon,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 419, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
January 1, 1847

W. H. Meriwether,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF
STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES,
SAID IRONS, AND TINWARE,
North Side of Main Street, between 3d and 3d Cross Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

Bainbridge, Caruth & Bailly,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN
American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.
No. 465, Main Street, between Fifth and Bullitt Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSTON & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either House.
January 1, 1847

Louisville Fashionable Hat Store.
J. G. PRAIG & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
453, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
W.OULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid establishment, No. 453, where will be found one of the largest and most superbly manufactured and elegantly assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.
January 1, 1847

Woodruff & McBride,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;
AND FARMERS AND MECHANICS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLANES, (which they warrant.)
Which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 53, Third Street, near Main.
Jan. 1, 1847

Wallace & Lithgow,
No. 530 Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Finnan's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.
WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.
January 1, 1847

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LAW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Also, every description of Engravings, and price. If Collectors, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.
April 1, 1845—651-by.

THE COMPREHENSIVE READERS,
Published by MORTON & GRISWOLD, Louisville, Ky.
CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:
THE NEW PRIMER, - - - 36 pages, 12mo. 96
THE FIRST READER, with Eng's, - - - 144 " 16mo. 144
THE SECOND READER, do - - - 144 " 16mo. 144
THE THIRD READER, do - - - 144 " 16mo. 144
THE FOURTH READER, do - - - 200 " 16mo. 200
Particular features of these Readers.

They are progressive, beginning with simple lessons, adapted to the capacity of the pupil, and gradually advancing, so as to carry him along with an easy but unceasing effort in ascending to the higher kinds of composition.
The younger works contain many beautiful Engravings, designed and executed expressly for these books, by the first artists. These engravings are not a mere ornament, but serve to ensure the constant presence and attention of the young reader's mind and heart in the progress of the lessons.

"Mr. Goodrich is a great benefactor of the human race. He has long been devoted to the benevolent object of establishing a proper system of education."—N. Y. Paper.
"The exceeding great popularity of Mr. Goodrich's writings will secure to this work a favorable reception, and indeed it deserves such a reception."—Annals of Education.
April 1, 1845—651-by.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.
They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the locality of their House, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.
W. DENNISON, Esq.
January 1, 1847

Henrie House,
BY CHAUNCEY KELSEY,
North side of 3d Street, between Main and Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

WM. H. MOORE & CO.,
(MARK H. NEWMAN, NEW YORK.)
No. 110, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati,
SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, in SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND MUSIC BOOKS.
The Trade, Country Merchants, Schools and Colleges supplied at the lowest New York prices. Terms Cash. Jan. 1, 1847

George Cox,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, No. 89, MAIN STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. AS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Book Stationery, with a large collection of Engravings, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1847

J. F. Desilver,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 112, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
K. EEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books; Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books made to order.
January 1, 1847

Eggers & Wullop,
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
OFFER for sale, together with a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, warranted to be well bound and of good paper. Ruling of all kinds, neatly and promptly executed. Also, a large collection of Engravings, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1847

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner of 3d and Walnut Streets, opposite Post Office, (Old Fellows Building), Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. F. HARRISON & C. A. JUETT,
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of
GENERAL ENGRAVING, such as Portrait, Historical, Landscapes, Card and Seal Engravings, &c. &c.; Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c.
January 1, 1847

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS,
B. WILL HEAD CAPS, SEALS, &c. &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.
This office has been established in the above city for the past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.
All work entrusted to this Office, will be done in CINCINNATI, and not sent to New York, or any other Eastern City, thereby saving time in transportation.
This Office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.
PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style and at the lowest prices.
N. B.—On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.
January 1, 1847

Wayne & Fleiss,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES,
No. 230, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

A New Drug Store.
T. R. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Corner of Broadway and Congress Streets,
OPPOSITE THE LOWER MARKET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs.
THE subscribers, from the very liberal patronage received from Merchants, Physicians and others in Kentucky, are induced again to make known through this medium, that they have a large and well selected Stock of every thing in their line of business, purchased chiefly from the Importers in the Eastern Markets. We pledge ourselves to offer such inducements in GENERAL ARTICLES and LOW PRICES, as to insure future confidence.
We are the proprietors of the justly celebrated

Gardner's Liniment,
A popular remedy for Fresh Burns or Scalds, Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, &c. Also, for HORSES it excels in the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Strains, Colic, Cholera or Grip, Film in the Eye, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.
We manufacture PUTTY BY STEAM POWER, having it put in completely in Bladders, which prevents from getting hard. We sell it at the reduced price of FOUR CENTS per pound by the barrel.

JAMES S. GLASCOW & CO., DRUGGISTS,
North East Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati.
January 1, 1847

Buckeye Bell Foundry.
G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
Columbia St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, dealers in Lead, Zinc, Copper, Block Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Speller Solder, and all kinds of Brass Castings, &c.
Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonical principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and Russia.
Dec. 1, 1846—728-5w-d

SEED STORE,
Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.
H. AVING purchased the stock and fixtures of the SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE formerly conducted by Messrs. Ely & Campbell, we have removed the same to the East part of our Warehouse, No. 35 Lower Market street, 2d door west of Sycamore, where we shall continue the business in all our various branches, as heretofore conducted by them.
Having secured the services of Mr. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of late firm of E. & C., one of the most experienced Horticulturists in our State, the public may rely on the purity and genuineness of all SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES, &c. coming from us. Being Agents for the principal Nurseries contiguous to our City, we are prepared to furnish all varieties of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, GRASS ROOTS, CUTTINGS, &c.
JAMES S. GLASCOW & CO.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—728-5w-d

Louisville Advertisements.

H. D. Newcomb & Brother,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Jan. 1, 1847
WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. A. Moffett & Brother,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.
PARTICULAR attention will be given to the sale of Bagging, Rope, Jeans, Linsey, and the produce of the country generally.
Jan. 1, 1847

James H. Reynolds,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 45, Wall Street, Louisville, Kentucky.
GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked.
January 1, 1847

Jarvis & Trabue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN & AMERICAN STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville Ky.
January 1, 1847

Croceries Cheap for Cash.
F. E. PUGH,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
No. 410, Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, one door above J. Gandy & Co., Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND FARMERS, who visit this market to buy GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit a call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I flatter myself I can give better bargains and better satisfaction than they can find at any other establishment. My Stock of Groceries are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:
300 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 " prime Java Coffee;
20 " prime Old Java Coffee;
30 hhds. fair and bright New Orleans Sugar;
50 barrels Plantation Molasses;
20 best quality Sugar House Molasses;
30 half barrels do do do;
25 barrels Leaf Sugar, No. 14 to 17;
10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea;
50 13 lb. boxes do do do;
100 6 lb. " do do do;
100 2 lb. " do do do;
100 boxes Superfine Mould Candles;
20 " Star Candles;
20 " Brown Soap;
37 " best city made Starch;
25 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper;
50 " fine quality Footslog Paper;
60 boxes Musselwhite's 1/2 lb. half pound and pound lump Tobacco;
25 " of the best Virginia Oronoko Tobacco;
2500 pounds Bar Lead;
2500 bags Shot, No. 1 to 7;
50 " Buck Shot;
100 boxes best Fresh Raisins;
20 " fresh Candy, assortment in a box;
500 pounds Soft Shell Almonds;
15000 dozen Hope Factory Yarn;
10000 " Mayville Yarn;
50 hales Cotton Batting;
60 dozen Painted Buckets;
40 " Varnished Buckets;
20 nests Painted Tubs;
250 kegs Boston and Juniate Nails;
40 barrels Carolina Tar;
100 barrels best Superior Flour;
120 boxes fresh Western Reserve Cheese;
75 vials, half and quarter sizes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Mackerel; Also—Sassafras, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copras, Epsom Salts, Brines, Brandies, Wines, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Sweet Wine, Carpet Chain, Candles Wick, Blacking, Bed Cord, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash, by
F. E. PUGH,
January 1, 1847

REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND!!
If you want to purchase a good Suit of Clothes at a reduced price, call at the above. If you want to get a SUPERFINE CLOAK for \$8, why call at the above. In fact, if you want value received, call at the above. **CHEAP BARGAINS,** call at
W. SAMUEL'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING DEPOT,
North East Corner of Market and Fourth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
January 1, 1847

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 492, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.,
K. EEP constantly on hand a Large Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, FINE TOBACCO AND SEGARS, which they offer to sell at low rates for Cash, or on the usual time to punctual men.
H. Ginseng, Feathers, Beechwood, Rags, Dried Fruit, Lard, Beans, Flax Seed, &c. &c., taken at the highest market prices.
January 1, 1847

J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
ARE constantly in receipt of a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TOBACCO, WINDOW GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. which they pledge themselves to sell as low as any house in the Western Country, either for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.
N. B.—Best quality Gunpowder, Feathers, Rags, Flax Seed, &c., taken in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts.
January 1, 1847

Old Established Saddlery Warehouse.
W. H. STOKES,
(Successor to E. and W. H. Stokes.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
No. 423, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Louisville.
I WOULD inform the customers of the late firm and the public in general, that having purchased the interest of my brother in the above business, I will continue the same at the old established stand, and having made large additions to the former extensive stock, I have now in store, and shall continue to keep a superior assortment of all Goods embraced in the above branches of business.
Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and all orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.
January 1, 1847

G. W. TALBOT,
Talbot & Russell,
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
454, Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and
74, Fourth Street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
January 1, 1847

Pearl Street Confectionary and Fruit
AND TOY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 50, Pearl Street, above Main, Louisville, Ky.
DEALER IN FOREIGN FRUIT AND NUTS of all descriptions. Also, in Preserves, Jellies, all kinds of Pickles, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Catfishes, Children's Toys, CANDIES and CONFECTIONARIES in all their varieties, are manufactured at his establishment.
ALFRED BORIE,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c.
January 1, 1847

Mrs. N. Zanio,
CONFECTIONER,
West Side of Fourth, between Main and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
K. EEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Candies and other Confectionaries, Cakes, Cordials, Preserves, &c. &c.
IF WEDDINGS AND PARTIES supplied with Cakes, &c. at the shortest notice.
January 1, 1847

Main Street Fruit and Variety Store,
No. 499, third door west of the Bank of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned would take this method of informing his friends and the public that he has removed from his old and well known stand, on Wall Street, to the new stand, where he will continue to keep as usual, a full supply of Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Sardines, Oysters, Pickles, Preserves, Cordials, Wines, Syrups, Olives, &c. &c. And would respectfully request all who may desire to give him a call as his assortment shall be of the best quality, and as full as the season will admit.
January 1, 1847

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE subscribers would most respectfully inform the public that they have just opened in this city a large and extensive PAPER WAREHOUSE, where they intend to keep on hand at all times a full and complete assortment of all kinds of printing paper, book paper of a superior quality, fine letter and cap paper, school books, blank books, printing ink, printers' cards, together with a general assortment of articles used by Paper Manufacturers. Our very extensive establishment having recently been enlarged and improved, we will now be able to compete with any establishment in the west.
We trust that our increased facilities, strict attention to business, and promptness, will secure for us a share of public patronage.
We are agents for Knight's Patent Cylinder Machines, and will constantly keep on hand, pulp plates, rag-cutters, and all kinds of machinery made by them.
All kinds of paper made to order at the shortest notice.
The highest cash price paid for rags.
E. & S. STEIDMAN,
No. 563 Main Street, between 3d and 4th,
Next door to the Bank of Louisville,
Louisville, Kentucky.
October 13, 1846—731-f

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.
JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth Street, a general assortment of **Cabinet Furniture**, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Sideboards, Divans, Tete-a-Tete, Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.
He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Cane seat and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashions—Spring and Common Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Transparent Window Blinds, &c., all of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at his Warehouse and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1847
JOHN GEYER.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.
L. L. WATSON,
No. 114, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DEALER IN—Hair Seating; Looking Glass Plates; Plush; Varnish; Mahogany Planing; Curled Hair; Venetian; Sofa Springs; AND HARDWARE GENERALLY.
January 1, 1847

A. McAlpin & Co's
Cabinet Furniture and Chair Ware Rooms,
No. 10, East 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
All articles sold by us are warranted to be of superior quality and workmanship.—Terms moderate.
Cabinet Makers' Stock of every description always on hand as above.
Jan. 1, 1847

S. J. JOHN,
Fashionable Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms,
Third Street, between Sycamore and Main streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
S. J. J. keeps all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, at as low PRICES, and WARRANTED as well made as any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.
January 1, 1847

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs.
THE subscribers have just been receiving a large and complete assortment of new style CARPETS, to which they call the attention of the public. The stock consists as follows, viz:
Velvet Tapestry, Foreign and Domestic Brussels;
Imperial 3 ply, and 3 ply Ingrains, extra heavy;
Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrains;
Stair Carpets; Gothic and Danish Venetians;
Extra heavy Twilled and Plain Venetians;
Lining, Cotton and Hemp Carpets;
A rich and beautiful assortment of all width Oil Cloths; Mattings, Piano and Table Covers;
Woolen and Cotton Rockings;
Table and Stair Linens;
Damask and Watered Moresens;
Transparent Window Shades;
Also—Chenille, Wilton, Tufted and Brussels Rugs and Door Mats;
White and Colored Mattings;
Stair Rugs, Bindings, &c.
Those wishing to purchase Carpeting, will please call and examine the stock for themselves, at the **New Carpet Warehouse,** No. 70, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. C. RINGWALT & CO.

Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio. January 8, 1894